

Food Scier	nce and Technology FSTI	7 Inte	rnational	, Tok
Available Issues Jap	<u>panese</u>			
Author:	ADVAN	NCED	Volume	Page
Keyword:	Sear	rch		
	Add to Favorite/Citation Articles Alerts	Ð	Add to Favorite Publicatio	ns É

<u>TOP</u> > <u>Available Issues</u> > <u>Table of Contents</u> > Abstract

Food Science and Technology International, Tokyo

Vol. 4 (1998), No. 1 pp.89-93

[<u>PDF (440K)</u>] []

Dehydration of Okara with Calcium Chloride

<u>Hidefumi YOSHII</u>¹⁾, <u>Takeshi FURUTA</u>¹⁾, <u>Miyuki IKEDA</u>¹⁾, <u>Yosh</u> <u>Hiroshi HIRANO</u>²⁾, <u>Yuichi MAEDA</u>³⁾, <u>Yu-Yen LINKO</u>⁴⁾ and <u>Pel</u>

1) Department of Biotechnology, Tottori University

2) Food Research Lab., Toyama Food Research Institute

3) Central Research Institute, Fuji Oil Co., Ltd.

4) Department of Chemical Technology, Helsinki University of

(Received: September 3, 1997) (Accepted: November 14, 1997)

Okara is a by-product of tofu and soybean protein production. Ok moisture. The dehydration of okara is very difficult with the conven present work, okara was dehydrated with a compression instrumen calcium chloride. About 65% water content, on a wet basis, could addition of calcium chloride at levels higher than 0.01 g/g of wet ol of the dehydrated okara correlated with the pH of the dehydrated s dehydration with calcium chloride. With 2% calcium chloride solut than 67% could be obtained during four repeated dehydration cycl

Keywords: dehydration, okara, calcium chloride



[PDF (440K)] [References]

Downlo

To cite this article:

Hidefumi YOSHII, Takeshi FURUTA, Miyuki IKEDA, Yoshihisa HIRANO, Yuichi MAEDA, Yu-Yen LINKO and Pekka LINKO with Calcium Chloride *FSTI*. Vol. **4**, 89-93. (1998).

doi:10.3136/fsti9596t9798.4.89